

FROM OLD TIMES IN HAWAII.

J. W. GIRVIN.

One of my friends is one of the last of the high chiefs and is a walking encyclopedia of anecdotes of the times since 1840. It has been my delight to evolve from his remarkable memory incidents relating to the times when the natives were numerous and when the sway of the chiefs maintained. His mother was a high chiefess having a papa-kuauhau or recorded pedigree latterly, or one which was passed down from father to son from ancient times as was the custom in the families of the chiefs. The city home of the family was a large thatched house with broad lanais situated on the vacant lot at the rear of the Cummins Block on Fort street, above Merchant. In those early days the common people had not gotten from under the thralldom of the chiefs and their retainers obeyed implicitly.

To order an al-puppuu, or servant, to bring from favored ponds at Waialua (35 miles distant) certain fish for the king's breakfast was a common occurrence. Men would leave there in the night with calabashes of live fish in water and have them in town before ten o'clock a. m. These servants were called al-puppuu, or men with lumps on their necks, calabashes formed through carrying great weights suspended from mamakas or long sticks, as we see Chinese today carrying vegetables and fruits from door to door. These servants had a pride in being the retainers of such and such a chief and delighted in singing the ois and meles (songs and sagas) in which were recounted the feats of arms or love of the ancestors of their chiefs. As they climbed hills or in a jog trot crossed the plains they kept up a continuous chant only relieved when swinging the mamaka from shoulder to shoulder. Notwithstanding that their work was hard it was inherent to obey and good chiefs did not forget to recompense faithful servants well. Neglect to do so on the part of the chiefs soon brought its retribution in the desertion of the servant. We find some chiefs called ali-kanaka-ole, chief without retainers, for the reason that he or his father had been too hard on their men either in not remunerating them adequately or in taking too large a proportion of the products of their lands or livestock as pigs, dogs, chickens, etc.

In ancient times, before artificial wants multiplied through the introduction by foreigners of clothes, horses, cattle, rum, and the myriad of other necessities, the life of the native was exceedingly simple. Grass-house building and the collecting of materials therefrom from the mountains, as poi, oia (posts and rafters), oia or bamboo on small straight branches of the grass on the roof and sides was lashed by twine made from the olona, together with fishing and cultivating the soil was the principal work of the men. The women twisted the twine for lashings and for lines and nets and made the cloth, kapa, from the bark of the wauke, and plaited mats from the leaf of the hala or pandanus.

As amongst other peoples there were those who were skilled in the fine arts as printing beautiful patterns on kapa, making kahills and necklaces from feathers, and many of them were adepts in hewing and carving canoes, calabashes, agricultural implements and weapons of war. The men cooked and made the poi from taro, breadfruit, sweet potatoes, etc., as a rule. It was the duty of the women to care for the poi and cleansing the dishes and calabashes. Naturally, amongst a people whose food was so largely the product of the sea there were many who were extremely expert as fishermen. We have seen the ruins of many of the sea walls along the shoals of Molokai and elsewhere where ponds were made by impounding the water through the building miles of stone-wall. The labor for this and the maintaining them against the unruly sea was enormous. Only by the grasp which the chiefs had on the common people in feudal times could such immense work be accomplished. We have seen the paved road of Umi, running along Hualalai and ascending Maunaloa, on Hawaii, which was miles in length, which must have entailed the services of thousands of villagers. Also a somewhat similar road on East Maui, in the Kipahulu District. Also we know that wherever there is a stream the chiefs compelled the build-

ing of dykes to preserve the banks from the mountain freshets. I have had described to me the building of the dykes on the banks of the stream at Waipio, Hawaii. Thousands of natives stood along either side and passed stones from the beach from hand to hand while others laid them. Unfortunately many of their improvements have been allowed to go to ruin and freshets have destroyed many acres of taro land by carrying down debris of all descriptions. The embankments which enclose their innumerable taro patches were built only through the expenditure of much severe labor.

As we have seen amongst ourselves that the agricultural labor of one man is sufficient to maintain ten, the balance being mere parasites, so amongst the Hawaiians, a large number were non-producers and these as a rule were the fomenters of most of the superstitions, jealousies, oppressions and wars and were the originators of the useless and cruel taboos. Through the kahunas or priests the chiefs played on the superstitions of the common people and compelled them to obey the taboos. The hangers on of the chiefs, frequently of their own volition, took it on them to sequester the property of the common people and even ejected (hemo oe) villains from lands which their ancestors had cultivated. These ousted vassals would wander through the land until they found homes on ahupuaas under other chiefs and often were the instigators of some of the worst internecine wars. Being acquainted with the weaknesses of the chiefs under whom they had been brought up they proved to be the most inveterate and ruthless enemies. In times of peace and under kind chiefs the people multiplied rapidly and, their wants being few, were very happy.

PRESENT CZAR'S NARROW ESCAPE

Mrs. Hugh Frazer tells in this interesting way of the murderous attack made upon the present Czar when, as the Czarevitch, he visited Japan:

The Czarevitch had gone from Kyoto to see Lake Biwa, the Lake of the Lute, whose waters are called the melted snows of Fuji. The party had lunched with the prefect of the district at a little place named Otsu, the usual center for some lovely excursions in the neighborhood of the lake. As the roads do not allow of using carriages in that part of the world, the prince and his following were in jirikshas, each drawn by two coolies. The Czarevitch was in the fifth of these little vehicles, those in front being occupied by the governor of the province, the chief of police, and two inspectors. Behind the Czarevitch came another Japanese official, then Prince George, then one or two other members of the party, and finally M. S., the Russian minister. The streets were lined with police on both sides, the men being set at short intervals from each other, all picked men who could be relied on to do their duty. Among the policemen stood one called Tsuda Sanzo, an old sergeant-major in the army, where he had earned a decoration for services rendered in the Satsuma rebellion. A self-centered and somewhat bigoted man, he was yet one of the quiet, steady, tried servants who would be chosen for such a post as this. As the Czarevitch passed him, he drew his great Japanese blade, and aimed a deadly blow at the prince's head. The jiriksha was going at a fair pace, and the sword slid, caught the hat, and inflicted a second blow. Then it fell as Tsuda himself fell; for one of the coolies, dropping the shafts, hurled himself unarmed on the policeman, and the second coolie snatched the sword and dealt the assassin two serious blows with it while he was still wrestling with the first man. The prince himself, blinded with the flow of blood, leaped from the jiriksha as the shafts dropped, and ran forward toward the ones occupied by the governor and the other Japanese officials. In an instant the governor was supporting him, and led him aside into an open shop, while the whole train was thrown into the wildest confusion. Guards threw themselves on Tsuda and secured him, and Prince George, in intense anger and excite-

ment, came and struck him violently with his stick. M. S. jumped from his jiriksha and flew past the rest to where the prince was standing in the little shop. He was bathed in blood, but refused to sit down; and when M. S., in his wild anxiety, threw himself at his feet with a cry, the prince raised him quietly and said, "Do not be anxious. I am not really hurt!" The Emperor, it seems, sent word to the judges that the wretched Tsuda must be executed at once; the judges replied: "Your imperial majesty may remember that you have graciously granted a constitution, in which it is promised that criminals shall only be judged and condemned according to the laws which have now been promulgated; in these laws such a case as this was not foreseen, and therefore we can only award to this man the punishment incurred by one who assaults and wounds any other person of any class whatever. We regret that we can not carry out your imperial majesty's wishes. Tsuda Sanzo will undergo a term of imprisonment."

"Tsuda Sanzo will be executed," the indignant emperor replied. "Let it be seen at once." "Then," said the courageous judges, "your imperial majesty will dispense with our poor services, and find some one to carry out your commands who has not taken the oath to administer the laws according to the constitution." But the emperor was too upright not to see that they were right, and it is said that he was pleased with their justice and courage. Tsuda is undergoing a term of imprisonment—I think ten years is the time mentioned; but I am sure that if he ever comes out alive, he will have to change his name.

The two coolies who undoubtedly saved the life of the Czarevitch were magnificently rewarded by the Russian Government. Of them, Mrs. Frazer writes:

They are young, good-looking fellows, who, from being members of the poorest class of Japanese subjects, have suddenly become rich men, with decorations and reputations of which the Japanese think even more than of money. Their own government awarded them each a medal and a little pension of thirty-six dollars a year for the rest of their lives—a sum quite enough to keep them from want, living as they would with the ingenious frugality of their race. But the Russian Government has done things very magnificently. Each man has been awarded a thousand dollars a year for life; the Czarevitch himself has presented each of them with a sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, and a Russian decoration has been added to the Japanese one. The two heroes, it is said,

were completely stunned with this munificence. The sailors of the prince's vessel made a tremendous feast for them on the day when they came on board to receive their reward; and I hear that they have gone back to their homes in a distant province to buy rich farms and live at ease, doubtless to marry the girls of their hearts, and to tell the tale of their courage and good luck to the third and fourth generation.

JONES MURDER TRIAL AND OTHER MATTERS

Attorney Dunne began reading the hypothetical question on the sanity or otherwise of the defendant to Dr. C. B. Wood, the first medical expert called, in the Jones murder trial yesterday forenoon. The court sat in the afternoon and will begin evening sessions on Tuesday.

S. M. Ballou's case against the Mutual Telephone Co. was settled in the Supreme Court by agreement on a modification of Judge Gear's decree enjoining the defendant from interfering with plaintiff's telephone.

A petition and motion for rehearing and reargument has been filed by plaintiff in the suit of William W. Bierce, Ltd., vs. Clinton J. Hutchins, trustee. Amongst a great deal more, the paper says that it is impossible for counsel to decide, from the decision of the Supreme Court, whether it is worth while for the plaintiff to go to a new trial or not.

Lahela Kahoea petitions that she be appointed administratrix of the estate of her late husband, John Adams Pihacha Wood, alias John Kahoea, which is valued at \$800, consisting of a small leasehold ranch at Kailua, Oahu. Judgment is confessed, but without damages or costs, in the suit of Helen Akau vs. Katie Stillman, being one of ejectment for land at Kamakela, Honolulu, containing 22½ square feet.

Attachments against J. C. Abreu and Y. Yoshino, severally, each at the suit of H. May & Co., Ltd., have been returned. Execution in the suit of J. J. Byrne vs. Orpheum Co., Ltd., levied on the Orpheum Cafe, has been returned by High Sheriff Henry as wholly unsatisfied. The plaintiff himself had to put up good money for expenses of the writ.

FEBRUARY

CORRECT DRESS CHART

1905

DAY DRESS.

Occasion	Coat and Overcoat	Waistcoat	Trousers	Hat	Shirt and Cuffs	Collar	Cravat	Gloves	Boots	Jewelry
Day Wedding	Frock	Double or Single Breasted	Striped Worsted or Cheviot of Dark Grey	High Silk With Felt Band	Plain White with Cuffs Attached	Poke or Wing	White, or Pearl Ascot or Once-over	Gray Suede	Patent Leather or Varnished Calfskin Button Tops	Gold Links Gold Studs and Cravat Pin
Afternoon Calls, Receptions and Matinee	Jacket, Cut-away or Morning coat	To Match Coat or of Different Material	If with S. B. Coat to match If with D. B. Coat, of same or Different Material	Derby with Jacket	Colored or White with Cuffs Attached	Fold, or Wing	Four-in-hand, Ascot, Once-over or Tie	Tan Cape or Gray Reindeer	Laced Calf High or Low	Gold Studs Gold Links
Business and Morning Wear	Covert or Chesterfield Overcoat	Knitted or Fancy Plaid	Twined or Flannel	Alpine, Tam or Golf Cap	Flannel Madras or Oxford	Fold, or Deep Point	Kerchief Tie or Knotted Handkerchief	Tan Cape or Knit	Laced Calf or Russet High or Low	Links and Cravat pin Watch Albert
Wheeling, Golf, Outing	Norfolk or Double Breasted Jacket	Same Material as Coat or of White Linen Duck	Striped Worsted Light or Dark	High Silk With Felt Band	Plain White With Cuffs Attached	Poke or Wing	Ascot, Once-over or Four-in-hand	Gray Suede	Patent or Varnished Calfskin Leather Button Tops	Gold Studs Gold Links Cravat Pin
Afternoon Tea, Show Church and Promenade	Frock or Cutaway	Same Material as Coat or of White Linen Duck	Striped Worsted Light or Dark	High Silk With Felt Band	Plain White With Cuffs Attached	Poke or Wing	Ascot, Once-over or Four-in-hand	Gray Suede	Patent or Varnished Calfskin Leather Button Tops	Gold Studs Gold Links Cravat Pin

EVENING DRESS.

Occasion	Coat and Overcoat	Waistcoat	Trousers	Hat	Shirt and Cuffs	Collar	Cravat	Gloves	Boots	Jewelry
Evening Weddings, Balls, Receptions, Formal Dinner	Swallowtail	White Double or Single Breasted or Black Single Breasted	Same Material as Coat With Braided Outer Seams	High Silk with Felt Band Silk or Opera at Theater	Plain White with Cuffs Attached	Lap-Front or Poke	Broad End White Tie	White Glace or Pearl	Patent Leather or Varnished Calfskin Button Tops or Patent Leather Pumps	Pearl Links Pearl Studs
Informal Dinner, Club, Stag, and At Home Dinner	Jacket Black or Grey	Pearl Single Breasted or Same Material as Jacket	Same Material as Jacket With Plain Outer Seams	Black Derby	Plain or Pleated White with Cuffs Attached	Wing or Fold	Broad End Black Silk Tie	Gray Suede	Patent Leather or Varnished Calfskin Button Tops or Patent Leather Ties	Gold Studs and Links

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